FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JANUARY 22, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

The Wall-Flower

Why is the lady with the fan getting all the attention?

Vol. IV JANUARY 22, 1916 No. 4

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Pennsylvania Women Urged to Prepare for War Emergency

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD called upon the women of Pennsylvania to perfect a system by which hospital supplies, ambulances and nurses would be available at a moment's notice in any emergency affecting the state or nation.

The appeal was made on January 13, in an address under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness.

General Wood said that the movement inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Division is really the beginning of the organization of the industrial resources of the people. He expressed the hope that the United States would never have the misfortune to be involved in war, but said it was well to have the industrial energies and capacity of the country so organized that they could be used for defense "as readily as for profit."

"I shall like to see the women looked to as the starting point of a great deal of patriotic impulse to the country," said General Wood. "And I hope you will back up this movement of sending the young men to the summer training camps, for that is a measure looking toward national relief; and I hope each one of you will see that some one goes to the summer camps, for whatever system the government eventually adopts will be taken up loyally by the people. . . .

"Make every individual feel that he is part of the country and that he should be ready to play a man's part in fire, blood, famine, or whatever happens. If you send the boys into these camps, we will agree to send them back better physically, morally, and from the standpoint of good citizens, and I am sure that is what you want."

It seems almost incredible that such addresses can be made to women in the state which has just voted to deny them the right of self government. At least such appeals should be accompanied by an apology to women for their continued disfranchisement.

The suggestion of an industrial organization of the country for defense and for profit, without any recognition of the right of women to share in the control of this organization, shows a lamentable lack of imagination.

"Be the starting point of patriotic impulse—send your men to the summer camps and we will send them back better physically and morally—I am sure that is what you want," is a type of masculine appeal of which women are already heartily tired.

"Shall American Women Who Marry Aliens Become Aliens?"

THE passage of a bill embodying the provision that the "failure, neglect, refusal or inability of any male alien to become a citizen of the United States should not be a bar to his wife becoming a citizen if she wishes," and that "no woman, native born or naturalized, should lose her American citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien unless she declares before the proper officers her renunciation of citizenship," was urged by Miss Katherine Horan, a graduate of the Washington College of Law, in her speech at a Round Table luncheon before the National Council of Women.

A Woman's Contribution to the History of Law

BECAUSE of her translation of Sir Nicholas Statham's "Abridgement of the Law," the earliest codification of the common law, Joseph G. Rosengarten, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, has recommended that the University of Pennsylvania grant an honorary degree to Mrs. Margaret C. Klingelsmith, librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University.

Mrs. Klingelsmith is a graduate in law and was the second woman to be admitted to the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. She was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898. Since 1911 Mrs. Klingelsmith has been engaged in the translation of the Statham volume. The original manuscript, by Sir Nicholas Statham, which was published about 1470, is in Norman French and Latin, combined with several other romance languages. It has for several years baffled attempts of eminent scholars to translate it, largely because of its many legal abbreviations, now obsolete.

Mrs. Klingelsmith is an ardent suffrage worker and took part in the State campaign for suffrage in Pennsylvania. She was one of the first women in Philadelphia to speak on suffrage at an open air meeting.

It is one of the ironies of our political life that a trained thinker should have to plead for equality of citizenship with the unassorted mass of male voters gathered together in the huge city of Philadelphia.

Women's Position Under Democracies and Monarchies

A LETTER, recently written, on the subject of the adaptation of the energies of women to farm work in England, and bearing the signature "Wolseley," reminded the public of the privilege of British women who are peeresses in their own right, to sign their letters with the name of their title. In England the wife or widow of a peer affixes her Christian name to that of her husband's title, but when a woman is a peeress in her own right, that is to say by inheritance instead of by marriage, she merely signs the name of her title, just like a peer of the realm, and without the prefix of her Christian name to indicate whether she is a man or a woman.

Lady Wolseley has taken up and made a successful study of landscape gardening, according to "the Marquise de Fontenoy," in the Washington *Post* of January 15. Not content with designing and superintending the laying out of gardens, she started an agricultural school for women at Glynde, in Sussex, where women are taught scientific agriculture and the cultivation of small pieces of ground at the greatest profit.

Her work has been so remarkable in this connection that the ancient Guild of Gardeners in London has bestowed upon her the membership of its worshipful company, the first time in all its history of 700 years that a woman has been thus honored.

These quaint traditions of another country remind American women of a notable loss in the prestige of women's position under a democracy from which they are excluded.

In a country of aristocratic traditions women deprived of political power still possess in notable cases immense social prestige. Under a democracy of men, women lose this source of power without gaining a dignified standing under the democratic institutions of their own country. It is not by any means an insignificant point that in a democracy in which political power is kept entirely in the hands of men, all women, well or ill born in the widest sense of the term, are made the political inferiors of all men, however ill endowed many of those men may be, morally or intellectually.

It is very probable that never in the history of the world, before the adoption of democracy in America, was the most highly qualified woman made the political inferior of the most ill-qualified man, and every native-born woman the inferior of any foreigner (of Caucasian race) who might choose to put in an application for citizenship.

Mrs Pankhurst in America

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST is in America; she has come at the request of the Serbian Relief Commission to ask the help of the United States for Serbia.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived in New York on the steamer *St. Paul* on January 15. As on her visit a little more than two years ago, she was detained as an "undesirable alien," and sent to Ellis Island.

Mr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration of New York City, explained that the detention was purely technical.

Mrs. Pankhurst spent only three hours in the custody of the immigration authorities. She lunched with Commissioner Howe, and appeared before a board of special inquiry, which ordered her deportation on the ground that she had served a prison sentence in England.

Mrs. Pankhurst appealed against this decision to Washington, and while awaiting a reply was released on parole, with the help of Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post.

The Washington office set aside the decision of the New York board of inquiry, and Mrs. Pankhurst was admitted into the country unconditionally, under orders issued by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. The Secretary, in his decision, said that the offenses which Mrs. Pankhurst had committed, and for which she was imprisoned in England, were "of a political nature."

Mrs. Pankhurst was accompanied by a former Serbian minister to England, now head of the Serbian Relief Commission.

In New York the English suffrage leader told how the services of the women for their government, their work in the munition factories, on tram cars, and in all the business activities that men had previously carried on in England, had "brought men and women close together and had done more to sweep away prejudice against women than all the years of militant suffrage had done."

English Women Turn Bill-Posters

IN London twenty women have filled the places of men who were employes of a large London bill-posting firm, and who have gone to the front.

The New York *Call* prints a picture of these women climbing ladders and wielding brush paint bucket with evident skill.

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New York Suffragists Interview Secretary Daniels

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JOSEPHUS DANIELS received in New York last week a large and influential deputation of the women of that city. He expressed very strongly his long-standing conviction in favor of woman suffrage.

"He avoided discussion of the federal suffrage amendment," writes Mrs. Robert Adamson, of New York, who was a member of the deputation, "evidently not desiring to commit himself at this time to an endorsement of federal legislation upon woman suffrage, or to put himself in a position of having refused to endorse it."

When the economy of the federal method of enfranchising women was pointed out to Mr. Daniels, he expressed the hope that the 554,000 votes gained in the recent state suffrage referendum in New York would grow to a million votes "next time."

"No great cause," said Mr. Daniels, "can be handed to anyone on a platter. No good can come except by travail and sacrifice. With the earnest efforts that women are showing, and with the help of men, the cause will surely succeed. You have my hearty sympathy for the movement."

Mr. Daniels did not recognize openly that the sacrifices necessary to establish justice must be made by those men who have accepted the responsibility for the government of their country, and who occupy its highest official positions. Nevertheless, he realized with very great clearness that women today are placing the responsibility for the adoption of just laws on those who make the laws.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch Addressing Secretary Daniels

THE interview with Secretary Daniels took place in the large salon in the Hotel Martinique, on Saturday morning, January 15. About seventy women, representing the New York Branch of the Congressional Union, were present. Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, of New York, acted as chairman, and introduced Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Eleanor Brannan, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field.

Mrs. Einstein recalled to Secretary Daniels the promise of President Wilson that he would "confer with the leaders of his party so that they might decide what was right for them to do," in regard to supporting the federal suffrage amendment now before both Houses of Congress. "As a member of the Cabinet," Mrs. Einstein said, "you are one of the leaders of your party with whom President Wilson will confer. We therefore desire to lay before you the justice of our claim for favorable action in Congress, and to point to the demand existing on behalf of such action in our own state."

Mrs. Blatch made a strong appeal to the Democratic party to help the women of New York. "You may wonder at our audacity in coming to you just after our defeat in this state, but when you know that 544,000 votes were cast for woman suffrage in New York, or 42.5 per cent, we feel that we have a strong proportion of active support to show, besides the uncalculated sentiment of the women, which remains unexpressed under the present man-suffrage laws."

Miss Brannan appealed to Secretary Daniels to use his influence with President Wilson and with the Democratic Party to get the question of woman suffrage settled in the present Congress. "The sooner it is removed from the national field, the more quickly can other important matters be acted upon and settled. Until it is settled, the ceaseless agitation in favor of suffrage, extending throughout the twelve states in which women are voters, will disturb consideration of every other piece of legislation before Congress."

"I am a Democratic woman," said Mrs. Field, of California, "but I am forced to regard suffrage as the paramount issue at the present time, and I feel that women do right when they put suffrage first, before any other political affiliation whatever. Suffrage is an issue very dear to many voting women of the west, and rightly so. They show a splendid spirit by wishing to help their disfranchised sisters in the east. I may even say, Mr. Secretary, many women feel that this issue of political freedom to all women comes before preparedness or any other measure. There is a preparedness for life as well as a preparedness of defense for war.

"We are confident that our Democratic Congress will put this measure through the Sixty-fourth Congress. Great numbers of voting women in the west are anxiously watching to see what the present administration will do with its powers over the destiny of American women as self-governing citizens. As a fellow-Democrat, I beg your help and influence with your party toward this end."

Although Mr. Daniels did not give a direct answer to the request put before him by the deputation, it was evident that he caught the point that women are now asking for action, not sympathy, and that they have a strong backing of support for their agitation among the voting women of the west.

Women's Political Union Joins Congressional Union

A GREAT access of strength has come to the Congressional Union by the affiliation of the Women's Political Union of New York.

On January 7 the Board of the Women's Political Union voted unanimously to affiliate with the Congressional Union in order to assist in the work of pushing to completion the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The officers of the Women's Political Union are Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, honorary president; Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer, honorary vice-president; Mrs. Nora Blatch DeForest, acting president; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, vice-president; and Mrs. Edward J. Nally, treasurer.

The Women's Political Union played a brilliant part in the recent campaign for woman suffrage in the state of New York. The first great suffrage parade in New York City, which produced an extraordinary effect on public opinion throughout the United States, was organized in 1910 by the Women's Political Union. But the greatest contribution of this association to suffrage work in New York, was the introduction of direct political action in dealing with the state legislature. Under the leadership of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, suffragists, who had previously expended their energies in propaganda work, excellent in character, but with no definite political object, turned public attention on the state legislature, and put the responsibility for favorable action on suffrage squarely upon political leaders at Albany. Vigorous campaigns were directed against two prominent anti-suffragists, Senator Cuvellier and Assemblyman Artemus Ward, with the result that in the following year the state legislature agreed to submit the question of woman suffrage to the people, for the first time in the history of the state.

The Women's Political Union has a splendid record behind it and in allying itself so closely with the national suffrage movement, opens up a still wider avenue for public service.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), **That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:**

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

American Citizens in Mexico

THE report of the murder of seventeen American citizens in Mexico last week has precipitated a demand in Congress that the President take steps to protect the lives of Americans in the neighboring republic.

The administration, under the leadership of President Wilson, has declined to alter its policy of "watchful waiting." Americans in Mexico have been advised to leave the country.

The policy which the American government ought to pursue in this extraordinarily difficult situation is, of course, debatable. The seriousness of the issue is unquestionable.

American women asking for the full rights of citizenship have constantly been assured that they had all the rights to which a citizen was entitled in the protection of their government at home and abroad. The question of their right to protection abroad is now before Congress; and the administration, up to the present, has taken the stand that they have no such right. The only thing that is definitely promised by the government is its assistance to them in flight from a country in which they are menaced by danger.

There is something to say for this policy. Successful protection of American citizens abroad demands at least a readiness on the part of the citizens at home to make heavy sacrifices; and there are more citizens at home than abroad.

But women are realizing with great keenness that one of the "rights of citizenship" hitherto regarded as firmly established in all modern governments may be relinquished in the case of American citizens; and that the great majority of women in this country have no voice whatever in controlling the decision of Congress upon the matter, or in holding our political officers responsible for whatever action they may decide to take.

The helplessness of a disfranchised class is pitiable. It is small wonder that women are determined to be disfranchised no longer.

Federal Child Labor Bill Reported

THE Labor Committee of the House of Representatives ordered on January 17 a favorable report of the Keating Child Labor Bill.

The bill prohibits interstate transportation of products manufactured by child labor. It would deny interstate commerce privileges to mine and quarry products made wholly or in part by children under sixteen years of age, manufactured products by children under fourteen or by children under sixteen employed more than eight hours a day or at night.

"The committee believes," the report for the House stated, "that federal relief is necessary to cure the child-labor evil and that it is in the power of Congress to cure the evil and wipe out a national disgrace.

"The fact that child labor is a national evil . . . requires no demonstration, and unfortunately admits of no denial. The statistics as to the number of states which have so far failed to achieve all of the four minimum standards suggested in this bill is sufficient to demonstrate to the most skeptical in the United States that the working child is denied its birthright. . . .

"The only opposition from manufacturers personally appearing before the committee has been from the cotton manufacturing states of North and South Carolina, Virginia and Alabama; and the manufacturing associations of those states have been in the past opponents before their own legislatures of the raising of the age limit or the shortening of the hours of working children. . . ."

It is interesting to know that the committee advocates a federal act protecting the working child on the ground that the evils from which the child suffers exist throughout the country. The fact that the states themselves have not legislated to remove these evils is one of the strongest reasons, according to the committee report, for promoting national legislation as swiftly as possible.

These are excellent reasons and throw into sharp relief the absurdity of the contention that the enfranchisement of women must not be pushed by federal legislation because the states have up to the present denied to women their "birthright" of justice.

Senator Sheppard on Amending Constitution

IN a recent address delivered before the Methodist congregation in Washington, Senator Sheppard said, "Nothing could be more inaccurate than the contention that the prohibition and suffrage amendments to the federal constitution involve a violation of state rights. The states reserved to themselves the right to amend the constitution by a vote of three-fourths of their number. In reserving this right they retained in themselves ultimate sovereignty over the federal government. The prohibition and suffrage amendments merely enable the states to exercise this right. Therefore, the supporters of the amendments are the real friends of state rights, while the opponents of the amendments are in reality standing between the states and one of the most fundamental rights they possess."

This opinion, coming from a Senator from Texas, indicates the growing nationalization of thought in the southern part of our country.

Anniversary Meeting of Congressional Union

THE third anniversary of the work of the Congressional Union will be held on January 30 in the parlors of the Cameron House, to discuss with members and friends a plan of work for the coming year.

Mrs. William Kent will preside at the meeting. Other speakers will be Miss Anne Martin, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, and Miss Elsie Hill. Tea will be served at four o'clock; the meeting will begin at four-thirty.

The first meeting arranged by Miss Alice Paul in Washington was held on January 1, 1913, to announce the commencement of a vigorous and practical campaign in support of the federal suffrage amendment in Congress. It celebrated, too, the opening of headquarters at 1420 F Street, the little room which was the scene of so much busy work for suffrage during the next three years. At the time it was felt that the leasing of suffrage headquarters for a year was an extremely daring venture, undertaken by suffragists in a very solemn spirit.

The following January our headquarters were too small for an anniversary meeting, which was held accordingly in the beautiful home of Mrs. William Kent. At this meeting nine thousand dollars was subscribed to advance the work of the Congressional Union in Washington. The suffrage amendment had then been favorably reported in the Senate for the first time in twenty-one years; and plans were taken up with enthusiasm to secure a favorable report in the House as well and a vote upon suffrage before the Sixty-third Congress closed.

In 1915 a brilliant anniversary meeting was held at Rauscher's ball room. Two days after the meeting the vote upon suffrage in the House was to take place, for the first time in the history of the country. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, of England, addressed the meeting and lifted it to the highest plane of thought and eloquence.

The present anniversary meeting, which will be the first coming together of the members of the Congressional Union in their new headquarters, is of extraordinary interest because it opens the work for suffrage at the beginning of a session which holds out to suffragists a wonderful opportunity for success.

At the reception opening the meeting Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. Robert M. La-Follette, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley will be in the receiving line.

Literature Chairman Appointed

THE chairmanship of the committee on literature for the Congressional Union has been accepted recently by Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, of Pennsylvania.

The central supply of literature will be kept at 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania headquarters of the Congressional Union. Members who wish literature sent them can obtain it by applying at this address.

Miss Kennedy is a niece of Miss Marie Ernst, who was literature chairman in Pennsylvania during the state suffrage campaign.

Miss Kennedy has assumed the business responsibility of her department and will endeavor to make it as soon as possible a self-supporting part of the work.

Deputation to Congressman Gard

CONGRESSMAN WARREN GARD, of Ohio, who is a member of the House Judiciary Committee—the committee having jurisdiction over the federal suffrage amendment—and also a member of its sub-committee on constitutional amendments, was waited upon at his home in Dayton by a group of notable Ohio women on Monday, January 10. The deputation asked Congressman Gard to vote in committee for a favorable report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The answer of the Congressman was indecisive. He said that so far he had felt the matter of woman suffrage one for the states to consider, but he was "open-minded and ready to be convinced."

The deputation was arranged by Mrs. F. H. Henry. About twenty women were present, representing writers, business women, teachers, professional women and large tax-paying members of the community. Mrs. Mead, chairman of the Congressional Union in Ohio, introduced as speakers Mrs. Henry, chairman for Montgomery County, Mrs. Edward Weston and Mrs. Valentine Winters, both vice-chairmen of the Ohio branch, and Miss Mae Ryder, of the Women's Publicity Club, who spoke for the business women. Mrs. Marshall, who is now membership chairman for the Congressional Union, and who secured the greatest number of signatures when the last suffrage petition was circulated, told of the indignities experienced by suffrage workers in this campaign and brought home to Judge Gard the impossibility of further work along the same lines.

"After these sincere and really eloquent talks," Mrs. Mead writes, "Mr. Gard was urged to state his own views of the federal amendment, but he asked that more women speak, and the request brought forth brief and pertinent speeches from Mrs. Charlotte Reeves Conover, the well-known writer, and Miss Stivers, who represented the teachers in the Dayton high school.

"All this seemed to please, but not convince Mr. Gard, who expressed the belief that women had now all the rights and laws that they needed. He was willing to admit (though he spoke for himself and in advance of his party on the question) that if women had the ballot they would possibly make as good use of it as the men had done.

"He believed in the most intelligent electorate possible and thought that as soon as the people of any state were educated and intelligent enough they should be given the right to vote.

"In sum it was Mr. Gard's belief that women were very generously treated at the present time, and if they really wished for the ballot and asked the men for it, they could depend upon the chivalry of men to grant their desire. This brought to the chairman's memory the scene of the Judiciary Committee hearing on suffrage of which Judge Gard had been a witness; and she reminded him that some times the chivalry of men seems to run out, even when the women go with an earnest and high-minded request to a committee of the nation's representatives. This seemed to pain Judge Gard, who found no reply to that point.

"The speakers referred again and again to his position on the Judiciary Committee and on its sub-committee and the responsibility he must feel toward his constituents who are expecting his active support of the suffrage amendment."

The interview was well reported in the press and brought to the attention of the whole city the fact that Judge Gard occupied a very responsible position on the committee dealing directly with the subject of federal woman suffrage.

Comment of the Press

THE United States Senate Committee on Suffrage promptly and favorably has reported out the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. Thus it takes its place well up on the docket of the upper legislative body, and the issue it raises must be discussed fully and with no evasions. That the Lower House will be equally friendly to the reform is doubtful; but there also, sooner or later in the session, the demand for equity must be faced in the concrete, legal form which this proposed amendment provides. The same factors, political and social, that have modified and mollified the Senate's former hostile attitude, will be operative against Congressmen. Falling back on the state's rights doctrine will probably not prove effective at this hour in national history. The tide is running too strongly the other way; and, as the Senators are likely to be the first to announce, the time has come for uniformity of suffrage rights and privileges throughout the nation, and equality as between men and women.

From the standpoint of tactics, the situation for the equal suffragists at this session of Congress seems better than it did last year. The President has announced his sympathy with the cause, if not with the campaign for a national constitutional amendment. He has voted for equal suffrage in New Jersey. So far so good. Again, the two leading organizations among women working for equal suffrage have agreed to work amicably, though by different methods, for the Anthony amendment. Last year there was by no means such unity of aim or amity of conduct.

Last but not least: this is a year when party and personal alignments of lawmakers are to be made with the possible results of the presidential election more or less in view. States where women vote in congressional and presidential elections are not to be alienated, if it can possibly be avoided. If the pledge of a constitutional amendment to be ratified by a sufficient number of state legislatures can hold steadily in line in their customary political orbits states where women now vote, it will be deemed by politicians a cheap price to pay for that amount of security at a time when political conditions, otherwise considered, are somewhat chaotic. Besides, they will argue, "hold-up" of the amendment can come in the state legislatures.

This is not, we think, so certain an outcome of these opportunist tactics as the political maneuverers assert. The equal suffragists, if they can convert Congress, can convert the state legislatures. But just now the suffrage leaders naturally are concentrating their efforts on Congress; and, between the old-fashioned propaganda of the national suffrage association and the new-fashioned lobbying and admonitions of the Congressional Union, it is in vain that any lawmaker thinks he will escape the ordeal of going on record. Congress may postpone, but it cannot evade the issue.—*Christian Science Monitor,* January 13, 1916.

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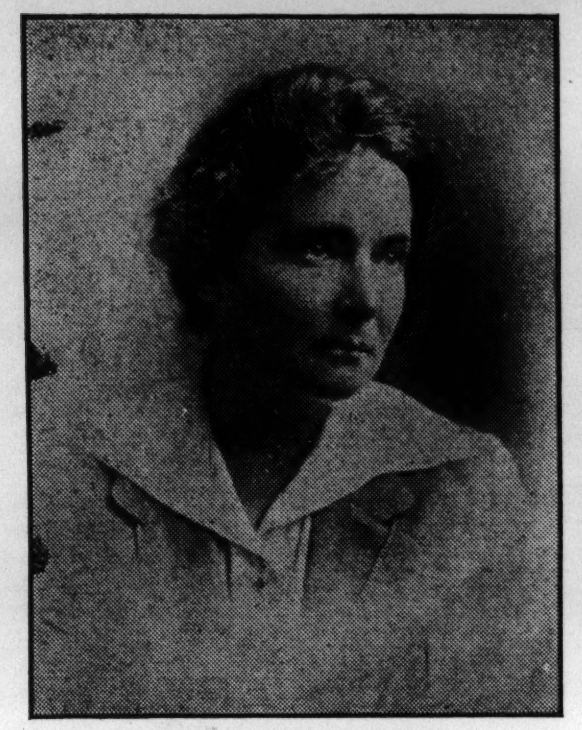
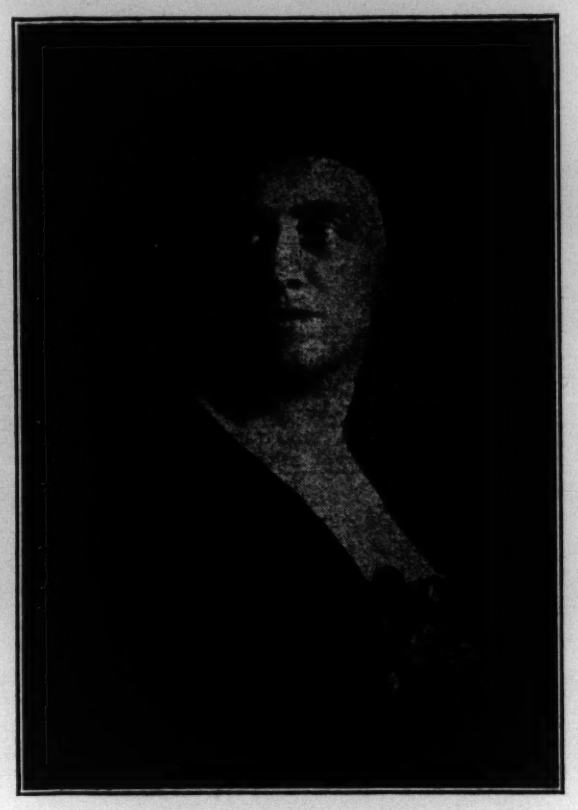
Women Voters on Legislative Committee of Congressional Union



Miss Anne Martin
Chairman Legislative Committee

Mrs. George T. Odell
Vice-Chairman Legislative Committee



Miss Maud Younger

Miss Frances Jolliffe

THE legislative committee, which has the task of interviewing members of Congress on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment, contains a number of women voters, anxious to secure as rapidly as possible the enfranchisement of women throughout the United States. The chairman of the legislative committee for 1916 is Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada; she will be assisted by women voters who, like her, were trained in the political work of their own state. The vice-chairman of Miss Martin's committee is Mrs. George Odell, of Illinois. Other members are Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of Illinois, and Miss Frances Jolliffe, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Berthe Mellett, and Mrs. William Kent, of California.

The basis of operations for suffrage activity has in the past few years been transferred from the east to the west. Pressure has begun to come from the section of the country where women are most powerful. The presence in Washington of women voters, assiduous in the work for suffrage in Congress, is a sign of the times very easy for national politicians to read. Two years ago women voters of the west seemed very far away from the labor and travail of suffrage in the east, but now they are here, taking the most important part of the campaign into their own hands.

They will be a tower of strength for suffrage during 1916.

Mrs Gilson Gardner

Expenditure of Army Funds

GENERAL ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, of Ohio, the only Union general surviving the Civil War, and one of the leading figures in the anti-preparedness forces, declares that money is wasted in the present administration of the army.

"Back in 1879," said General Sherwood, "the appropriation for West Point was $116,000. . . . Now, the appropriation is more than $2,500,000. It costs to educate a student at West Point more than $4,800 a year, while at the University of Ann Arbor the average rate is $448 a year.

"You go up to West Point and you will find one hundred and eighty regular army privates on duty there at a cost of $50,000, and nobody knows what they are there for.

"You look into the books and you will find an order for $7,380 paid for the military band and twelve enlisted musicians. That seems all right. Then you run across another item of $5,184 paid for twelve additional musicians. Your eyes go down the page and you find $5,760 paid for sixteen additional enlisted musicians and an additional pay for length of service of $5,000. In other words the total amount for music for West Point for one year is $24,000. . . .

"You find an item of $1,200 for the pay of a photographer and $1,800 for a professor of swimming. You find an item of $3,000 to enlarge the front porch of the superintendent. You find an item of $4,000 for flowers and $400 for waxing the floors of the dancing hall. . . .

"What the people of the United States should demand is an investigation of our entire military establishment from top to bottom."

The women of the United States are also demanding that they shall have the right to control the expenditure of funds to which they must contribute.

Proposed Moving Picture Censorship

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Hughes to create a federal board to censor moving-picture films. The bill is now before the House Committee on Education.

When a national censorship over the amusements of the people is proposed, it is high time for women to be nationally enfranchised. When the very pictures that they are to see must be passed upon by the government, it is plain that they have a right to a share in controlling that government.

A Correction

IN LAST week's SUFFRAGIST, the name of the chairman of the House Committee was, by a regrettable error, incorrectly given. Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest is chairman of this committee. Mrs. Nina E. Allender, chairman of the Congressional Union in the District of Columbia, is a member of this committee *ex officio*.

Campaign Through the Country

Delaware

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Miss Clara Louise Rowe.*
Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*

ARRANGEMENTS for a tour of Sussex County are being completed. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Victor duPont, Miss Clara Louise Rowe and Miss Ella Riegel will hold meetings in each town in Sussex County and have a county conference immediately after these meetings. A committee to make arrangements for a public meeting in Georgetown was formed Thursday afternoon, when Miss Rowe met a number of Georgetown women at the Century Club. The committee consists of Mrs. Margaret Houston, Miss Edith Richards, Miss Alberta Pile and Mrs. Mary Stewart.

Mrs. William Marshall of Lewis, Delaware, opened her home for tea on Saturday afternoon, January 13. A meeting was then held at which Miss Rowe explained the aims of the Congressional Union. A branch organization was formed and an executive committee elected. Mrs. William Marshall was made chairman, Mrs. Waldon Virden, first vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles Johnston, second vice-chairman, Mrs. Thomas H. Carpenter, third vice-chairman, Mrs. Joseph Metcalf, secretary, and Mrs. W. T. Atkins, treasurer.

Massachusetts

Chairman: *Mrs. Agnes H. Morey*, 230 *Buckminster Road, Brookline.*

THE executive committee of the newly formed Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union met in Brookline at a luncheon at the home of the state chairman, Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, on Wednesday, January 12.

The securing of chairmen for press, finance, deputations, maintenance of headquarters, SUFFRAGIST, supplies, and banners was taken up and disposed of. The enthusiasm of the new branch was evidenced by the ready assumption of responsibility for all departments of the work.

It was voted to have a brilliant mass meeting in the large ball room of the Copley Plaza Hotel on the evening of February 3, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, and Prof. Charles Beard of Columbia University having graciously consented to speak at this meeting.

Following the luncheon of the executive committee. a group of the new members of the Union met in informal conference. Mrs. Morey initiated the work of securing chairmen for the congressional districts. Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell of Brookline accepted the chairmanship of the thirteenth congressional district. and Miss Eleanor Calnan, of Methune, the chairmanship of the seventh congressional district.

Representatives from six other congressional districts were present, and each took under advisement the acceptance of the chairmanship for her district, so that by the next meeting of the executive committee on Tuesday, January 18, Mrs. Morey hopes to have chairmen for eight of the sixteen congressional districts of the state.

The enthusiasm and interest at this first official meeting gives excellent promise of efficient work in support of the federal suffrage amendment in Massachusetts.

Maryland

Headquarters: 817 *North Charles Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*

A LARGE and interesting meeting was held Thursday, January 13, at the residence of Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin. A constitution for the fourth congressional district was adopted.

Miss Ida Glatt, a student of Goucher College, was elected chairman of this district; Miss Clara L. Smith, also a Goucher student, will assist Miss Glatt. Other officers of the fourth district are Miss Eleanore White, Mrs. Florence McLouth, Miss Emma Morris and Mrs. A. C. Kolls.

The outlook is very bright for successful work in the fourth district, which comprises the main residential section of Baltimore.

Mrs. Kolls is at present cataloguing every Maryland member in her district. The names will be card-catalogued, each district having a file to itself. In this way the work will be simplified when political action is needed.

The second, third and fifth districts will be organized as soon as possible in the same manner.

The first meeting of the recently elected executive committee of Maryland was held at the new headquarters of the Congressional Union, 817 North Charles Street, on Wednesday afternoon, January 19. Six hundred dollars a year have already been pledged for the running expenses of the headquarters by the Maryland committee.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
Chairman, New Jersey Congressional Union

New Jersey

Headquarters: 17 *West Park Street, Newark.*
Chairman: *Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins.*
Organizer: *Miss Agnes Campbell.*

HEADQUARTERS for New Jersey were opened at 17 West Park Street, Newark, on January 3, with Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, in charge. The headquarters have a ground floor room with excellent window space, in which pictures of the reception to the envoys in New Jersey, clippings from papers, and other literature are displayed. New members are joining every day and several volunteers are assisting in the office work.

There is a fine sign on the outside of the building, for the house next the suffrage headquarters is a number of feet back from the street line; this gives room to print in large letters, which can be read from the other end of the block: "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women."

A temporary committee has already been started in Landis Township in the second congressional district; and a meeting in Morristown for the formation of a similar committee will be held on January 24. On January 25, a temporary committee in Morris Township, in the fifth congressional district, will hold a meeting, at which Mrs Sara Bard Field will be the principal speaker. Miss Campbell is now in Atlantic City with Miss Julia Hurlbut, arranging for a district conference in the second congressional district.

The state officers of the Congressional Union in New Jersey are Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman; Miss Julia Hurlbut, Mrs. George LaMonte and Mrs. William B. Boulton, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Howard T. Warren, treasurer, and Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, secretary.

Ohio

Chairman: *Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Vandalia.*

ON JANUARY 12, an organization of the Congressional Union was completed at Springfield. Mrs. George Dyar, President of the Women's Club, was elected district chairman; Mrs. William Rochel, vice-chairman; Mrs. Elwood Meyers, chairman of Clark County; Mrs. Paul Staley, SUFFRAGIST chairman; Mrs. Horace Kiefer, daughter-in-law of Senator Kiefer, former Speaker of the House, membership chairman; Mrs. N. N. Freman and Mrs. J. R. McDowell, vice-chairmen of the membership committee.

The meeting at which these elections took place was held at the residence of Mrs. John McKee, whose work and support has been of inestimable service to the Congressional Union throughout the state.

The Springfield branch includes some of the most prominent women in the city, and is a force to be reckoned with in southern Ohio.

On the evening of January 12, Mrs. Mead spoke before the Industrial Girls, at the Young Women's Christian Association; and a large number of those present joined the Union.

Mrs. E. W. Rankin and Mrs. Jacob Smith, acting as chairman and vice-chairman in Butler Township of Montgomery County, are sending appeals to women throughout the county asking their support for the federal suffrage amendment.

On Friday, January 14, a meeting of officers and members of the third congressional district was held at the Dayton Club. A constitution was adopted and plans made for the work of the district.

Texas

Headquarters: *Hotel Bender, Houston.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

A CALL to a conference of the Congressional Union in Texas has been sent out all over the state. The call is signed by Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Texas member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. At the conference which will be held in the Bender Hotel, Houston, state officers will be elected to direct activities in behalf of the federal suffrage amendment during the coming year.

The conference will be opened by a luncheon at the Bender Hotel at 1 o'clock on January 20. Miss Alice Paul will be the principal speaker.

On January 21, the Chamber of Commerce of Houston will entertain visitors attending the convention by automobile rides all over the city. Special railroad rates to those wishing to attend the conference have been granted by the Sunset lines.

The following committees have been appointed: Committee on arrangements, Mrs. Sterling Myer, chairman; Mrs. Rambaud, Miss Julia Ideson, committee on luncheon, Mrs. J. O. Ross, chairman; Mrs. Sterling Myer, Mrs. Harris Masterson, Mrs. R. W. Knox, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mrs. Jeff Miller; membership committee, Miss Florence Sterling, President of the Women's Political Union of Houston, chairman; Miss Pansy Holman, Mrs. W. H. Hogue, Miss Akroid, secretary of Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. S. A. Rutherford, Mrs. George Armistead, Miss Sue Halladay, Mrs. R. E. C. Wilson, Mrs. R. F. Holman, Miss Mary Roper, Mrs. Helena Holly, Mrs. Margaret Atkinson; committee on decorations, Mrs. Gentry Waldo, chairman, and Mrs. D. B. Cherry; chairman of subscriptions to the SUFFRAGIST, Mrs. J. Alleine Brown; chairman of SUFFRAGIST sales, Mrs. George Armistead. Mrs. C. A. Teagle and Mrs. George Armistead are in charge of the sale of tickets for the luncheon.

(Continued on page 8)

Treasurer's Report

Contributions toward $150,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from January 10, through January 17, 1916

Mrs. W. D. Connor	$10.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1.00
Mrs. Charles F. Brooke	1.00
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg	100.00
Miss Katharine Foot	25.00
Miss Frances G. Boynton	20.00
Mrs. William Prendergast	10.00
Miss Jessie Ashley	1.00
Mrs. L. DeM. McElderry	1.00
Mrs. Amy L. Lawler	1.00
Miss Doris Stevens	25.00
Mrs. Anna Booth Stratton	5.00
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle	25.00
Miss Martha Neilson	1.00
Mrs. Eva S. Evans	2.00
Mrs. Emil W. Kohn	1.00
Mrs. Evan Evans	5.00
Mrs. Emily H. Bright	2.00
Mrs. R. P. Woodworth	1.00
Mrs. G. Brown Miller	2.00
Miss E. D. Elder	1.00
Per Ohio Branch:	
Mrs. B. B. Sawyer	1.00
Miss Mary Senter	.50
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr	5.00
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber	10.00
Per New York Branch:	
Mrs. Preston Satterwhite	250.00
Membership fees	.45
Total	$506.95
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	103,887.24
Total collected through January 17, 1916	$104,394.19

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JANUARY 9 THROUGH JANUARY 15.

Miss Katharine R. Fisher	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Helen Jollie	1
Miss Emily K. Perry	1
Miss Emma F. Baxter	1
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	1
Miss Katharine A. Morey	6
Miss Eleanor A. Calnan	1
Miss Doris Stevens	4
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	2
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks	1
Mrs. Cyrus Mead	2
Total	22
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,981
Total through January 15 secured by members	2,003

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(Continued from page 7)

Mrs. Ella C. Thompson, who is arranging the details of the conference, writes, "Already many acceptances have been received at our headquarters in the Bender Hotel and the conference promises to be an event of very great interest.

"Mrs. James R. Young, president of the San Antonio Equal Franchise Society, has written that she and Mrs. Elizabeth Maury, first auditor, are coming. Mrs. D. Edward Greer, president of the Equal Suffrage Club of Beaumont, is coming and expects to bring quite a delegation with her.

"Our street meetings have met with great success. The Mayor has given us unlimited permits as to time and place, merely requiring that we do not obstruct traffic or disturb the peace.

"It is ridiculous to say that there is any opposition in the South, among men in general, to women doing unusual things. They like street meetings, and their questions show that they are really interested. We sold twenty copies of the SUFFRAGIST at our first meeting in two or three minutes.

"Another thing impresses one, too—the average successful business man shows none of that hidebound eighteenth century attitude toward the doctrine of states' rights displayed by the professional politician. The explanation is simple. The business man believes in progress, while the politician looks with alarm on any change which might possibly affect his chance for reelection, regardless of the effect on the country."

Tennessee

Organizer: *Miss Mabel Vernon.*

ARRANGEMENTS are now moving rapidly forward in Tennessee for the holding of a Congressional Union conference in the latter part of January. During the past week Miss Mabel Vernon, national organizer of the Union, has been in Johnson City, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, consulting with Tennessee women concerning plans for the conference. The Johnson City Equal Suffrage League, of which Mrs. W. E. Milburn is president, and the Knoxville Political Equality League, Mrs. Julia Lucky, president, are already affiliated with the Congressional Union, and it is upon the invitation of these two societies that the Union will organize a branch in Tennessee.

The conference will be held in Knoxville. Miss Alice Paul will be the principal speaker at the convention, stopping to assist with the Tennessee organization as she returns from Texas.

Miss Mabel Vernon was the guest of Mrs. Hugh L. White in Johnson City on Tuesday. She met the executive committee of the suffrage league at the Commerce Club in the afternoon to discuss convention plans with them, and then made an address before the Johnson City chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the home of Mrs. James Martin. Wednesday morning Miss Vernon spoke before three hundred young men and women from all parts of the state who are students at the state normal school. Dean Mathes, in introducing Miss Vernon, declared that national woman suffrage is undoubtedly the greatest question before the country today—"after national preparedness," he added. The enthusiasm and appreciation of the students was indicated by frequent and hearty applause.

On Friday the Congressional Union policy and work in the present session of Congress were presented before a meeting of members of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, incorporated, in the headquarters of the Nashville League. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, state president, presided at this meeting. The keenest interest in federal work was shown, for states' rights in regard to the enfranchisement of women may be treasured by southern Congressmen, but not by southern suffragists. On Saturday Miss Vernon met a committee of Memphis suffragists at the home of Mrs. James McCormack, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. Another meeting in Memphis for the discussion of Congressional Union work is being arranged by Mrs. Edward Bowser, to take place on January 26.

Miss Vernon arrived in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday to make arrangements for the conference to be held there on January 25. Miss Paul will be present at this conference also. Before the Arkansas convention Miss Vernon will visit the larger towns of the state, including Jonesboro, the home of Representative Caraway, of the Judiciary Committee.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, 204 E. Grace Street, Richmond.*

THE Virginia branch of the Congressional Union held an enthusiastic meeting last Monday in Norfolk at which Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke was the speaker. A Norfolk organization was formed at the meeting and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Pauline Adams, chairman; Mrs. A. F. Black, Mrs. H. H. Jones and Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh, vice-chairmen; Miss Maud Jamison, secretary; Mrs. Lydia Aspegreu, treasurer.

Eight new members for the Union and two for the Men's League was the count at the end of the meeting. Mrs. Brooke writes that these two men were the only ones present and that they were most enthusiastic and believe our policy "the *only one*."

Mrs. Adams, the newly elected chairman, intends to go to Suffolk and the neighboring counties immediately to start branch organizations.

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